N Sutton

CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NEWBURYPORT.

This is one of the charming little sea- t towns in the county of Essex, and for size has been one of the busiest ports the State. But say some of our far- rs, "what concern have we for seaport ns?—what have we to do with trade? can we be expected to know anything oreign commerce? We are the most pendent set of men in existence, and ld contrive to live, though every sea- t in creation were sunk, or every mer- nt ship embargoed or burnt."

We trust that only a small portion of population ever offers such apolo- s for arguments, and that our farmers mechanics in general are too well in- med to be led into the erroneous opin- that any one class can suffer without cting the prosperity of the whole.—ll the head say to the hand I have no k of thee? Shall the leg and the foot k to make progress when it is detached the main body?

Farmers *can* live on potatoes—the poor sh have already tried that experiment, they always seem willing to have mething better. We may live on the products of the field—but we can live ter on them when they are cooked—en they are manufactured. We some- es hear complaints that too many have the farm, and gone to manufacturing to trading, and this is sometimes true, t is it so now? Do we want more pro- ers when products are so low that they l not pay cost? Some are inclined to k we cannot have too great a propor- n of our population engaged in Agri- ture, yet these same men complain for nt of a market for their surplus pro- ce!

We often hear people speak of manu- turers, and of merchants as if they re rather a nuisance than a benefit to ciety. It is said of merchants they are t producers, and therefore they deserve favor from the community. But they *carriers* if not producers, and we have most an equal need of both. Our intel- gent farmers need not be told that if all ere farmers there would be no market r surplus productions, and it is almost absurd for a farmer to complain that he s not a sufficient number of competitors it would for a manufacturer or for a rchant to make a like complaint. And may all rest satisfied that in general in- iduals engaged in any employment sel- om suffer for want of competition. If this be so farmers and mechanics should ever look with an evil eye on those who re differently employed—they are all urchasers of their produce, and the more rosperous they are, the better are they able to purchase and to pay. Manufac- urers create a demand for the productions f the farm, and merchants are engaged in exchanging them for something which we eed, or which we think we need, from oreign shores, and as sure as we obstruct the operations of the one or of the other e injure ourselves almost directly.

What would our country have been at this day without foreign commerce? We might possibly be ranked with the most ivilized tribe of red men that has lately een sent across the Mississippi, but we ould hardly calculate on an elevation equal to that of the Chinese, who have not now the ability to control the com- merce of their empire. It is true we could live, by ourselves; but could we prosper? A lower order of creation—the vegetable kingdom lives, but it is stationary—it makes no progress—and those only who wish mankind to imitate this lower order of creation should advocate a non intercourse among men whose pursuits are different. When the great outlets of commerce are choked we all suffer as when our rivers are obstructed by sand bars and shoals. When the means of internal trade are crippled we suffer as when our running healthful streams become stagnant pools, and the whole system becomes diseased through inaction.

Newburyport is one of those beautiful seaports that has suffered much at different times by fires, by wars, and by a want of stability in the laws that ought to regulate the mercantile system. It is a very small town containing only about six hundred and fifty acres of land, and was formerly a part of Newbury. It was incorporated as a distinct town in 1764. Previous to the revolution this town was quite a commercial place, and had a profitable trade with the French West Indies. During our troubles with the French Directory, when a new power arose in France, the inhabitants of this place built by contribution a twenty gun ship and offered it to the government of the United States on condition of receiving payment for the net cost, when it might suit the convenience of the government.

This town suffered exceedingly by a great fire in 1811 which destroyed a great number of dwelling houses and stores.—The calamity was so great that the legislature granted $10,000 to be distributed among the sufferers.

CORN HARVEST.

We are now in the midst of a very busy month, and the corn harvest will be great throughout the country. In this state in particular, we obtain an unusual crop.—We have had a season uniform and hot—we have had but little rain since April, but that little has fallen in most convenient time, and corn fields that were well tilled have not suffered. Indeed we find that corn will resist a drouth as long as any annual vegetable that we ever plant. Corn requires a good soil and a hot summer, and if it has these it may be warranted with as little risk as any product of the farm.

SECURING THE HUSKS.

When corn is harvested in good season the husks are found to be a most valuable fodder for milch cows during the fore part of winter—the milk and the butter will be better than when they are fed on English hay, and cows fed on husks will yield more cream than when kept on hay. In addition to these advantages we find that cattle of all kinds go through the winter better when they have a change of food than when they are constantly kept on one kind, be that ever so rich.

It is therefore good husbandry to take good care of all the corn stover and store it for winter use. But many corn growers—not farmers—gather the corn ears in the field and let the buts stand for the cattle to go and trim in a cold day, and next spring it will be more work to clear the ground of the stalks than it would have been to take them off with the corn. It is a quite common practice to stow the husks into the floor ways of the barns for want of sufficient room elsewhere, and no harm arises from this practice, if a sufficient quantity of straw or of hay be placed under them—if not the moisture in the husks will cause the barn floors to rot. Oat straw, barley straw, or wheat straw may be mixed with the husks to good advantage, as these straws alone are too dry for fodder, and by being mixed with the husks they imbibe their sweetness, and cattle will eat the mixed mass better than either of the ingredients alone.

The stalks of corn are often so large that cattle find it difficult to bite them in two, and a strawcutter that is culculated to cut up these stalks will be found a valuable article. If they are cut an inch or two in length cattle will eat them when a little meal and salt are sprinkled on.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—I am preparing to set out an apple orchard, and I should like a little of your advice on that subject. Is it better to set trees in the fall or in the spring?—If I set them in the fall how soon shall I set them: How rich should the land be for apple trees? Shall I need to give them any support or prop if I set them this fall? If you will answer the above inquiries in your next paper you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Leomister, Oct. 3, 1840.

We prefer on many accounts to set fruit trees of all descriptions in the spring. If they are set in Autumn, the time should be the fore part of October in order to let the soil be settled close about the roots before the frosts of winter. If they are set late in October and very hard frosts come before the ground is covered with snow, there is much danger of losing the trees entirely, and if they are not wholly spoiled, if they barely live, we have reason to think that the uppermost roots have been nipped, and then they are very likely to do more harm than good. Some recommend fall setting because the mould gets well settled about the roots before the sap starts in them—but we never need to be afraid of the earth's remaining too tight about the roots for any great length of time. It is the heavy pressure of the earth on the roots that we need to be most in fear of.

When trees are set in the fall they have more need of support from stakes than when set in the spring, as they have a longer time to stand before they become well rooted, and they have leaves also that give the winds more power. Trees set in the spring are destitute of leaves, and when they are of the right size—not older than three years from the bud—they need no staking or other support than what we place about the roots in the shape of coarse manure or straw, or old stack hay; but when we set trees in Autumn we fear to put any such matter about the roots lest the mice find too convenient a harbor and live on the bark under the snow. In all cases the straw and the litter should be carefully scraped away from the trees before the snow falls, or we run a great risk of being eaten up by the mice.

Trees that stand near an old wall are more likely to be attacked by mice that harbor there than trees that stand in the open fields; but if we take the precaution to go about the trees as soon as the first considerable snow has fallen and stamp it down close about the roots the mice cannot harbor there under the snow, and are obliged to go elsewhere for a shelter. If the first snow lies but a day or two it may be necessary to go as soon as the second snow comes and tread that down also, but generally once will be sufficient, for mice seek their permanent winter harbor soon after the first snow comes, provided that be as late as November.

We can perceive not the least advantage to be derived from fall setting, but we think there are many disadvantages in it. The tree must be staked up or it will be racking about when it has leaves on, and no roots to support it, for a long time; but if it is allowed to keep its summer's residence through the winter it is very much at home, and seldom suffers from the severest frosts or from high winds. It is desirable that a tree should take root as soon after we have set it as possible, and to let it depend on itself for support instead of being tied up to a stake. A little racking by the winds in May when the young tree has no leaves on will not injure it, particularly when straw or litter has been placed closely about the roots so as not to let the air in to dry them up.

In regard to the richness of the soil we never desire it to be richer than we make it for Indian corn. If the land be too rich there is danger that the tree may grow so fast or so late in the season that it will have no time to prepare for winter. The great error to be guarded against is the suffering the grass to grow and form a close sward about the roots. This is fatal to the tree, and ninety-nine orchards in a hundred are nearly ruined by this very general practice. People set out orchards in ploughed fields, and when they have set them they seed the land down with grain and grass seed, calculating to mow the ground three or four years and to plough it up again for the benefit of the trees. But other cares of the world take off the attention and the field lies six or seven years unploughed—by this time the trees are good for nothing—the grass roots have proved too powerful for them, and their bark clings as close to them as the hide of an old horse in the spring.

It is an easier matter to raise an orchard from new trees than to get those trees that have stood several years without growing, into life again. The bark is stiff and set, the lice and the moss have covered and closed up the pores, and the borers having none to molest them, have found their way to the roots, having been protected in their infancy by the grass that kept them sheltered while they entered the young tree. Our advice is to let nursery trees remain as they are until April, before which time we shall remind our readers of our mode of setting, and give our reasons for our practice. [Ed.

HAYING HAYED.

Is the title of a sermon preached in the first Congregational Church in Sudbury, on the twenty-sixth of July last by the Rev. Norwood Damon.

Some months since we took a partial notice of a sermon preached by Mr. Damon in Framingham, in which many good thoughts were put forth in an attractive form, and in language calculated to excite attention. We were much pleased with his mode of treating his subject, and think the preacher is calculated to excel in his profession. His July sermon is on our table, and from it we make a few extracts that our farming friends may see how closely allied are improvements of the farm with improvements of the mind, and how *sensible* objects may be *spiritually* discerned.

The preacher considers God the first great Agriculturist—the Great Husbandman—the Great Natural Philosopher—the Great Chemist, &c. and then proceeds to say:

"No class of men depend so immediately on God's blessing as the husbandman. Certainly none have more cause to thank and praise him than you. Praise the Lord, then, ye lords of the soil! It has been said by a great man and good, by one who had considered the heavens the work of God's hands; the moon and stars which he has made; that an undevout astronomer is mad. I grant it. What then shall we say of an undevout farmer? How can he refuse to obey and love God, who receives his cup and bread from God's own hand! If an undevout astronomer is *mad*, an undevout farmer must be tenfold more distracted.

But, my agricultural friends, the spring has passed, the beauties of that glorious season are gone; and now the hay is withered, the grass faileth, and the fields that late were green, are brown and dry. Yet I love to look upon them, I love to smell the drying hay. If God had given me the bone, the sinew, and the muscle, I would have wrought with the haymakers. I would have wrought in that labor which I deem *as* honorable, *more independent*, and more delightful than any other labor on earth, the culture of the soil! But though my feeble efforts would only excite the mirth of a hardy son of the soil, who had been nurtured by her labors from his birth, still I can with him draw morals from the culture of the earth, and even from the making of hay.

First of all, the ground must be prepared. Who would think of wasting clover-seed in a dry and rocky pasture? It must be mellowed, enriched, rendered fit for the reception of the seed; then it may be sown. A similar process is required to fit the human mind to begin its true mission on earth. It is vain to preach learned sermons, to give learned books to those who cannot understand them. It is almost vain even to talk of sin, holiness, and duty, to minds so unenlightened, so trodden down, that they cannot distinguish clearly between good and evil; minds that have not exercised their moral perceptions. Such minds must be cultivated by education, enriched by discipline. The rocks must be picked out, the stumps burnt, the soil ploughed;—then sow the good seed, and let the *example* of those who sow, serve like the wheat, oats, or other grain, as a protector for the first young and tender growth. There are thousands of *ignorant* sinners in the world, bound, degraded, conquered by a multitude of vices. They know not their bondage. They know that they are miserable, but why they cannot tell. Before such beings as these the *pearls* of the Gospel should not be cast, until they can better appreciate their value. Until they are so far civilized and enlightened, that they will not turn again and rend you. Neither should such persons be abused, taunted with their sins. A bad piece of ground cannot be made to bear by cursing it.—But give them the *milk* of the Gospel, be kind and gentle with them, gradually enlighten them; and before they are aware of it, the scales will drop from their eyes, and they will see their sins in all their breadth and depth. Conscience will then work. The soil will be fitted for the seed. It is education that mellows, fertilizes, and enlarges the soil, fits it to seek and truly exercise that holiness which God requires. It is of vast importance, then, to all mankind. Cultivate the minds of your children, fit them to receive the rich clover seed, and a growth shall spring up that shall lead to everlasting life. It is possible to make the poorest soil yield some increase; and it is possible to make the hardest hearted sinner in some measure virtuous and happy. We too often forget that there is any thing to cultivate except the soil. Cultivate the soil and the soul; give the seed a chance to germinate, and you shall have a temporal and eternal growth.

But the good husbandman is particular as to the time when he cuts his hay. If he cuts it too early there is loss, if too late it is withered away; half the virtue of the hay has gone.

It is well to suitably regard times and seasons. There may be a religious creed which we love, religious ceremonies which are pleasing to us. But when is the time and the season to indoctrinate others?—Shall we ever force these things upon childhood? Though our children learn by heart the creed, will they believe the theology they cannot understand? Though they restrain the impulses of young nature, and square their lives by irksome ceremonies, will they love the religion to which those ceremonies belong? They will hate it. They will think it a *gloomy* affair. They will have acquired a distaste for it forever! It is never too early to give such instructions, and make such religious impressions on the minds of children as shall lead the way to a holy life. But if you cumber them with much serving; if you attempt to teach them sectarian religion, you are cutting the hay before it is ripe; you will lose its *heart*.—On the other hand, if you never give your children religious instruction of any kind; or if you wait until too late, they will grow old and withered in the ways of sin.—Half the virtue of the hay will be lost, if, indeed, it is ever harvested at all. It will be tough, not half so easy to mow, as if taken in the proper season. At the right time, when the grass has past the milk, but not begun to dry, put in your scythe. Watch the minds of young and old, and when it will have the most effect, put in a word in season, or out of season. If you would reform the passionate man, speak kindly to him when he is in good temper. If you would reform the drunkard, speak kindly when he is sober, and can think and reason, not when he is intoxicated! Can grass be mowed easily when it is lodged, after a shower?

The good farmer looks also to the wind and weather, he makes his hay when the sun shines. Ah yes, there are a multitude of things for us mortals to look to!—This world and life are full of mysteries. Whence came we? Why are we here? Whither are we going? All are important inquiries! Who shall answer them?—Great is the mystery of life and of godliness! It behoves us to work while the day lasts, while the sun shines, lest the storm should come and scatter our harvest to the four corners of heaven, or the night, in which no man can work! We have a mission to fulfil, a work to do, a heaven to gain, and a Bible for our guide. Shall we not make our hay then when the sun shines? Shall we not accomplish the purposes of this life now, while it lasts? We know not how soon the cloud may appear in the horizon! It may be a beautiful day! A glorious hay day! The sun may shine brightly, no cloud may be seen. It may appear as if there was no need of haste! But who can assure us that the sky shall not soon be overcast; that the storm shall not tear us up by the roots, before the fall of even! In the midst of life we are in death! Though the sun shines brightly to-day, all our earthly work may be done to-morrow. While the sun shines, then, make your hay. While health and life lasts, make your peace with God.

But sometimes there is an imprudent zeal in haymaking, even among good farmers. So there is an imprudent zeal in religion, even among good Christians. The time is short; you wish to get all your hay, you fear it may be lost. You are ambitious also to outdo your neighbors. You work too hard; you overdo, you injure yourselves and others. When you awake in the morning, you are so stiff that you can hardly move. This is not right. It exhibits too little trust in God, too grasping, too greedy, too worldly a spirit. Too much *self*. People should be calm, *temperate*, use reason about haying, just as they do about other work. By a moderate use of these qualities they would find that there is no need of undue exertions, or undue excitement in haying. So in religion. The time is short; we wish to save our own souls, and those of our friends. We fear they may be lost; and perhaps we have a *slight* ambition to outdo others; to be men of influence, men in office, the leaders of a party. So we *profess* great piety. But instead of respecting those who differ from us in opinion, those who worship with other religious denominations, instead of trusting in God for the promulgation and safe-keeping of the truth and the right creed, instead of loving *all* our neighbors as ourselves, according to the gospel rule,—we hate some of them—hate those who will not come into our fold and uphold all our measures, right or wrong. We tell all manner of lies about them. Watch all their motions, make sins of the most trivial incidents, even turn their virtues into iniquities.—Esteeming it better to put them down, or gain one proselyte from them by compassing sea and land, than to adhere to the principles of truth and righteousness.—Considering one new member gained to our peculiar faith, at whatever cost of truth and honesty, worth whole burnt-offerings and sacrifices. Our souls delight to hear of their iniquities. We rejoice when the hand of adversity is upon them. At the sound of their anguish our hearts leap with joy. We shout with gladness when their trouble cometh. We treat them coldly, and pass by on the other side.—We are careful to show no kindness to any except those of our own sect. We mean that it shall be universally understood that we are infallibly right; that we have better judgement, greater powers, higher information than others, and that all others must surrender to us, or suffer the consequences,—which are an eternal and total exile from all our sympathies, fellowship, and love! What a spirit of arrogant self-righteousness is here! Yet it is far from being uncommon in this land of boasted liberty and light! It is *astonishing* that men could be found who think that they serve God, and become good Christians, by the use of such narrow sectarianism, and earthborn zeal. He that saith that he is righteous *by word or act*, and despiseth others, out of his own mouth condemns himself. This is the way men overdo in religion, and injure themselves and others. So that when they arise in the morning, to go about their daily business, they are so stiff that they cannot bow to their next neighbor, if he happens to attend at a different place of religious worship from their own. Religion, are these thy precepts of peace, kindness, and love? Will a *religious* man despise, cast out, slander his neighbor, because he does not agree with him in opinion? Will he even seek *to ruin the business by which he earns his bread*, as well as his character and standing in society? Will a *truly religious* man despise or seek to injure *any one*, even the wicked? No. Yet there are those who conduct their spiritual harvest, as if all depended upon cunning, hatred, fire, and denunciatory zeal. They hurry through, cut a magnificent crop, but get it half dry.—They exhibit a selfish, grasping, worldly, unprincipled spirit. But in religion, as in haying, there is generally no need of extraordinary agitations, or unnatural excitements. Calmness, common sense, common honesty, kind feelings and charity; especially kind feelings and charity should be used in religion, as in every thing else. If, in addition to the scripture means of grace, they were used, there would be little of the *religious hatred* and *religious quarrelling* that disgraces the Christian haymaking of the present age. It is not wise to attempt to cut too wide a swarth in haying or religion.

Yet there is labor in haying! So there is labor, hard labor, for him who would be a Christian. In many fertile souls there is a *monstrous* growth of sin, rank and luxuriant, to be cut down. Nothing but that spirit from God, which is sharper than a two-edged sword, can cut it! These loads of sin must be rooted up, pitched off, the ground ploughed, the true herb sown, harvested, and stowed away in the heart!—This is not the work of a moment. It is not light work! It is a work that will try the *scythe*, it will try the true temper of the soul!

THE ESSEX CATTLE SHOW, Wednesday at Georgetown was a fine affair. The number of farmers and others in attendance was very large; the exhibition of animals, fruits, vegetables domestic manufactures, &c. &c. was *highly* creditable to Old Essex, and the address by Mr Huntington the District Attorney was superior to all the rest. It was in truth and fact, a most sensible and instructive address and it showed conclusively that however wise Mr. H. is as an attorney he knows a thing or two beside. He disclosed to the farmers a few facts in regard to the management of their farms, which they will be likely to remember a long while.—[Lowell Courier.

Specie. The ship Natchez, at New York from Valparaiso, brought $272,000 in gold.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

A GREAT ASSEMBAGE.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW, PLOUGHING MATCH, &c.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., the Middlesex Society held their Annual Festival at Concord. The day was exceedingly pleasant and the concourse of Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and professional men was very large.

The exhibition of cattle and swine in the pens was very respectable though we saw a less number of fatted cattle than usual, but the number of likely bulls exhibited showed that particular attention is paid to the rearing of stock with which we can soon replenish our farms and supply the deficiency occasioned by the neglect of Vermont and of New Hampshire to rear sufficient numbers for themselves and for us.

A large number of double and single teams were in the plough-field to contend for the prizes offered for the best ploughing—these took their stand by lot on fields ready marked out for them and the ploughing commenced between nine and ten o'clock. The land had lain in grass for eight years and had become close swarded, yet one yoke of oxen attached to some of our modern ploughs was found abundantly able to turn the sod completely over—no half way work about Middlesex ploughing—and all the single teams were driven by the ploughmen. Thus we plough our ground at less than half the expense that was required twenty years ago.

The ploughing was well done and we noticed that one man with one of Prouty & Co.'s ploughs finished his lot of a little less than a quarter of an acre in twenty-six minutes. Some of the ploughmen were several minutes longer and all made very good work compared with what we often see made on farms where the workmen are not ambitious to excel. It is very important to lay the sod true and flat that it may be rolled down and kept close both to secure all the benefit to be derived from the vegetable matter ploughed in and to render the labor of tilling more easy and more perfect. To some of the ploughmen we would say you would stand a much better chance for approbation and for premiums if you would practice a little more at home and learn to keep your furrows perfectly straight, for you lose about as much by letting your furrows become crooked as you do by travelling in crooked roads. When the furrow is kept perfectly straight, as it always may be after a little practice with a good eye, the plough will cut a larger slice than you can possibly make it in a crooked track and the furrow always lies better and is less liable to be turn up by the harrow.

There were several kinds of ploughs in the field, some short and some long, but all were cast iron ploughs, none thinking to compete at the present day with a wooden mould board fastened to an iron share—he would stand no chance. On that part of the field where was found the lightest soil we noticed one of the ploughs called Tice's. We have before seen this kind of plough in the field; it is very short but it is made so well that it turns a furrow in such earth very completely—it throws it over so suddenly and with such spirit that the ground looks as if it had been laid smooth with a brush harrow—but in tougher swarded ground we should think it not possible that so short a plough could master the sod; if it could it would contradict all our experience.

We saw other short ploughs on the ground that performed decently well, and any decent plough may be made to turn such level ground; but we are often obliged, at home to contend with tougher sods and to turn some of the furrows up hill, and we find none of the short ploughs that are capable of performing well on such grounds—we want a greater length of work, and particularly of mould-plate, to hold the furrow until we have completely overcome its inclination to fall back again into its old bed.

We saw on the ground not less than six ploughs made and sold by D. Prouty & Co., No. 20 North Market Street.—These have the longest mould plates, and of the best shape of any that we have seen. When these are well held they always perform well, and they will run as easy as any ploughs however short. They take the furrow up gradually on the inclined plane of the mould plate and they raise it more easily than if the plate was shorter. It is true here is a larger surface for the friction of the furrow, but the whole friction is less. It is like raising any other body on an inclined plane—the more sloping the plane, the more easily the body is raised on it. Further, the long ploughs go more steadily and perform no extra labor—they do not *throw* the sod farther than it should be thrown to put it in place. On the whole, we should have ploughs to suit our grounds—a field full of rocks and stumps requires a very short plough, a rooter, to enter the ground again immediately, as soon as it has been thrown out. Messrs. Prouty have lately made some improvements in their plough, by which they can contract or widen the land part of it to meet different sods; and the Committee on inventions granted them a gratuity.

In the Court House were exhibited a great variety of manufactured articles, but this exhibition did not equal those of former years. We hope our manufacturers will not catch the *suspending* mania, for we must have more of their goods as fast as we wear out the old stock, and we can't afford to buy of John Bull at present, as he has shut up his granary, and will not take his pay in our produce. We are loth to pay him silver at present, as we may want it at home and we would rather run in debt a little at our factories than in foreign countries.

In regard to vegetables the largest squash we have seen this season was presented by Mr. Daniel Weston of Lincoln; it weighed 155 lbs. Mr. Nathan Stone of Framingham, brought the largest watermelon, and from its looks the seeds should be saved. Col. James Brown of Framingham, brought to the pens a pair of pretty twin calves—but we will not attempt to describe the stock until we obtain a list of the premiums awarded.

At a little past eleven the Society formed a procession and marched with music into the meeting-house, where they listened with much pleasure to an address delivered by Mr. Hoar the younger. Mr. Hoar told us he was not practically acquainted with the subject of Agriculture, but he felt an interest in it and wished to manifest his good will towards those who were actually engaged in this laudable and useful calling—at the same time he gave us distinctly to understand that it was not his intent to flatter the farmer and persuade him that he was to be preferred to other useful laborers—he said that all useful labor was honorable, and he was not an advocate for making great distinctions between the different classes of laborers. He considered farmers engaged in an occupation where great improvements might be made and remarked how little governments had ever done in former times to encourage this branch of industry. He cited one old English statue on the subject *directing* the farmers there to devote *all* their grass lands, which had formerly produced grain, to the raising of grain again lest the country should fail of obtaining a supply from abroad! He then called our attention to an act passed in Massachusetts in very early times, requiring laborers in the mechanic arts to turn out in the haying and reaping season, and aid the farmers; Provided nevertheless that the farmers should make full compensation for the aid afforded them! This was the direct assistance which legislators in early times meted to the farmer. But we refrain from noticing further this eloquent address, as a committee of the Society has requested a copy for the press, and we hope to give it to the public in the speaker's own words. We will only say for the present, that the orator did not aim at wit—he had a higher object—he endeavored to impress on his audience the importance of labor in some vocation, and that nothing valuable could be obtained without it. He entertained our attention for more than half an hour and exhibited strong evidence of his good judgment and of his classic taste.

A substantial dinner was afterwards attended to at the hotel, and an abundance of the excellent fruits of the season were passed around among three hundred guests. Pears, peaches, melons, grapes and apples of various kinds, from different quarters of the county, and cider, old and new, to accompany the pithy toasts that must always be mustered to be well received. The bachelors were toasted, and they toasted the married men—the ladies were not forgotten—and some of Uncle Sam's peculiarities were brought to notice. Harmony and good fellowship prevailed, and all present appeared to enjoy this holiday of the farmer and of the mechanic. In the evening a choice was made of the officers for the ensuing year. Dr. J. Nelson was again chosen President, N. Brooks, Esq. first Vice President, and Wm. Parker, Esq. second Vice President.

The awards of premiums will be published at length in our next paper.

U. S. Bank Stock. By yesterday's mails this stock appears to have fallen as low as $85 for 100.

TIT FOR TAT. Mr. Brownson in the latest number of the Boston Quarterly Review expresses great contempt for the opinions of newspaper editors. [Journal.

ELECTIONS AT THE SOUTH. In a few days—probably in our next paper—we shall be able to give our readers the result of the elections in Maryland, Georgia, Arkansaw, and Wisconsin. This presidential election seems to be the great absorber—the all important theme,—not only of office holders, and of office seekers, but of all the active, business men of the country. The vote will be much larger than was ever cast before in the United States; and more than twice as much time has been spent in preparing for action, as we ever knew to be spent on a like occasion.

When this contest is over we intend to discuss the question whether our system and our practice do not require some alteration—whether the office of President of the United States has not become quite too important—and whether like Aaron's serpent there is not some danger of its swallowing all the rest.

We will endeavor that our accounts of the elections shall be such as can be relied on.

Election in Newcastle County, (Del.)—The N. Y. Enquirer states that Whig county officers have been here elected instead of Van Buren, and that in Nashville (Tenn.) the Whig Mayor has 98 maj.

FOREIGN DANCERS.

We have said nothing in our Journal in regard to any dancers at our Theatres for we care but little about them, but a correspondent who has seen the enchantress wishes to give his views of the Fanny-tism of our citizens we give his communication a place. [Ed.

THE ELSSLER EXCITEMENT. The readers of the Cultivator are probably aware, that, for a few weeks past Mademoiselle Fanny Elssler, a French danseuse of the highest notoriety, and rival to the famous Taglioni, has been turning the heads of all the young men and fashionables, of our otherwise sober city. The Tremont Theatre, which has been the scene of her display, has experienced a complete jam, on every night of her performance, and her conquests have been made with undiminished success. Unlike other representatives of the stage, she has appeared only on every other night. The singularity of which new custom, has perhaps served to increase the warmth of curiosity in regard to her. The feats which she accomplishes, and the postures in which she exhibits herself, are wonderful in more senses than one. They excite surprise by their mechanical execution, and the unblushing admiration with which they are witnessed, by an assemblage of those who consider themselves the organs of refinement and discerning taste. The boldest and most unnatural of her attainments bring down shouts of applause, and wreaths and bouquets of surpassing beauty, are lavishly showered at her feet. Young misses open their sweet lips, and utter in the softest of affected tones—"How charming!"—"Is not that exquisite?"—"such grace!"—"so superb!"—"a perfect *coup de grace!*" She has in fact carried the town by storm, which, with the Maine election, has furnished subjects for much busy conversation.—Now that her engagement has terminated, we propose to moralize a little on the subject, and being somewhat of a utilarian shall preface our speculations with the laconic phrase—*Cui Bono?*—What good comes of it all?—Is the mind enlarged, the taste refined, the thoughts elevated, the desire satisfied? It is at best a dissipated species of enjoyment, supported mainly by the languid breath of fashion, and leaving an insatiate craving in the breast which more solid food is unfitted to remove. The tendency of the modern school of dancing, as introduced on the boards of our theatres, is, to render such places of amusement, more justly obnoxious to the opposition of their enemies, and disgusting to all sincere lovers of pure dramatic entertainment, whose wishes are to witness and encourage sound tragic and comic worth. The contrast is but too striking and wounding to the finer feelings of the heart to reflect that where a Forrest, a Kean, and a Vandenhoff have uttered their soul-stirring passages, an Elssler, an Augusta, and a Celeste, can win their esteem by the prodigality with which they expose their artificial charms, and he appeals they make to an excited imagination to seize upon and bewilder the attention. Enthusiastic votaries may talk as they like of the "Poetry of Motion," the sylph-like grace, and the angelic step which the fair danseuse displays to their straining eyes, yet it will be difficult to convince the cool and sober reasoning mind of the correctness of their position. The success which has followed the steps of "the Elssler" in this country, must be as gratifying to her feelings, as it is detrimental to the purses of her patrons. The renumeration which she exacts, varying from $500, to $800, a night, according to the city in which she appears, is far from being adequately returned by her services. Even her very bewitching smile which has entranced the hearts of all her admirers, and which she uses with unwearied constancy, seems to express unwittingly the delicious humbug she is permitted to impose.—But no blame can attach to the extolled Elssler, so long as the people have the remedy in their own hands.—She deserves credit for the generosity she has shown in the free offer of a handsome purse to assist in completing the Bunker Hill Monument, and whatever may be said of the impropriety of the gift, it may be replied that if La Fayette could aid in placing the corner-stone to that commemorating obelisk, Mademoiselle Fanny Elssler can complete its summit. It will ever be sacred to the cause of freedom, regardless of the hands that hurl it. B.

MUNICIPAL COURT. *Wednesday, Oct. 7.* A very large number of foreigners—(twenty or thirty) presented themselves to the Court this morning, and renouncing all allegiance to any prince or potentate, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of the great United Kingdom, were admitted as citizens of the United States. It was thought by those who endeavored to ascertain the politics of our new brethren, that there was about an equal number of Whigs and Democrats among them.

The Grand Jury came into Court about eleven o'clock, and made the presentments, and the following prisoners were then arraigned, and severally pleaded to the indictments against them, as stated below.

The Berge family, so called, pleaded not guilty to *thirteen* indictments, charging them with as many distinct larcenies, committed in various dwelling houses and shops, during the month of September last. The names of these prisoners are Thomas W. Berge, Bridget A. Berge, Ann Kernan and Bridget Kilday. They are all young people, apparently not more than twenty-five years of age. Bridget Berge, who pretends to be the wife of the young man, is a very pretty, delicate looking woman, and had a small child in her arms. One of the other girls was also quite interesting in appearance. It is said that they are from the city of New York. The goods alleged to have been stolen were found in their possession, together with a great quantity of other valuables, which have not been claimed. A lease of a house in New York was also found in their apartments, and it is supposed that they intended to remove the fruits of their roguery to that city for sale at some convenient time.

The first indictment charged them with stealing several silk and satin shawls from the store of Josiah Daniel; the second, with stealing one superfine cloak worth $40, and another worth $25, the property of William Ward, from a dwelling house; the third, a trunk and a number of ladies' white Muslin dresses, collars, &c., the property of Emeline Converse, from a dwelling house; fourth, some knives and silver spoons, belonging to Eliza Bladen; fifth, two coats, valued at $25 each, the property of Mr. James Murdock; sixth, a valise, several pairs of pantaloons, bosoms, shirts, handkerchiefs, &c., belonging to one Elisha Converse, a coat, some pants, shirts, and razors, the property of Jonathan Clough, all from the same house; seventh, some spoons from the dwelling house of Nathaniel Cutting; eighth, a camlet cloak, worth $40, belonging to Mr. George W. Porter; ninth, a pair of ladies' shoes from the shop of Ebenezer Oliver; tenth, a pair of tie-shoes, from the store of Mr. Henry Peterson; eleventh, three pairs of ladies' shoes, from a store, name not known; twelfth, a number of silver spoons from the dwelling house of Richard Lavers; thirteenth, a silver butter knife, table spoons, surtout coat, &c. from the dwelling house of Calvin Ellis. Monday next was assigned by the Court for the trial of these cases.

TRADES' UNION CONSPIRACY. Seven journeymen boot-makers, named John Hunt, Patrick Hays, Daniel O'Neil, Supplier Woods, Michael O'Conner, Edward Farrington, and John Odiorne, were arraigned before the Municipal Court, Thursday morning, on an indictment charging them with uniting in a combination, or Trades' Union Conspiracy, under the name of the Boston Journeyman Boot Makers' Society, for the purpose of fixing the price of wages, and compelling all other journeymen and master workmen in the city to comply with their rules and regulations.

They severally pleaded not guilty to the charge, and were ordered to recognize with sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100 each, for their appearance at Court from day to day, until Wednesday next, when the trial will probably take place.

This is the first case of the kind ever brought before the Courts of this State. The indictment is very lengthy, and is framed after a form in the reports of the New York Court of Sessions. See Wheeler's Criminal Cases, vol. 2d, p. 262—case of Jos. Melvin, *et. al.*

The first count of the indictment charges that the defendants did unlawfully, perniciously, and corruptly conspire and combine, that none of them would work for any master, or person, who should employ any workman or journeyman boot maker, not a member of their association, after proper notice had been given to discharge him. [Times.

Fire in Gardiner. On Friday night week, a brick building on Water street, Gardiner, occupied as a retail store by Ricker & Richardson, was destroyed by fire. The goods were entirely consumed. Some think the fire was the work of an incendiary. The second story was occupied by E. F. Deane, Esq and N. M. Whittemore, Esq. as lawyer's offices.—Both lost every thing contained in them—papers, law-books, &c.

The brig John Gilpin arrived at N. York yesterday from Macao, May 11, Anjier, June 11, and St. Helena, August 21.—Messrs. Tophills have received a letter from their N. Y. correspondent, which states that the British ships of war Melville, Blond, and Pylades, passed Anjier, June 11th for Singapore, and China.—Frigates Volage and Druid were at Hong Kong on the 11th of May.

Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside are now in New York. They came from Havre, a short time since, under assumed names—but if they expect here to shun the exposure and the infamy which their unprincipled conduct deserves, they will find themselves much mistaken.

In every point of view his folly and wickedness is conspicuous. The £8000 damages against him will convince him he has made a poor speculation, if money was his object.

The largest cargo ever shipped at Richmond was taken on Tursday last in the ship Alhambra, of Boston, for London.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE HUDSON. The effect of of the explosion of the Steamer Swiftsure, on Tuesday, turns out to be more serious than was first stated.—It now appears that there were eight persons scalded by the explosion. The following is a list of the sufferers.

Thomas Havens, the Engineer, of Shewsbury, New Jersey; Mr H. is a married man with a family of seven small children.

A son of Thos. Havens, about 12 yrs of age; is but slightly injured.

Daniel Hagerman, of Shewsbury, New Jersey, fireman—dead.

Henry Yates, fireman; is a married man, and has a family—resides at the corner of Christopher and Washington streets, New York—very badly injured.

Robert Graves, fireman—has a large family—very seriously injured.

George White, fireman, from New Jersey,—very seriously injured.

John Kearney, deck-hand, father lives in New York—seriously injured.

Nicholas Davis, deck-hand, lives in Albany; but slightly injured.

We learn from the Albany Advertiser, that but one among those severely scalded now survives; and of him all hopes of his existence for half an hour were abandoned. Mr Havens died about 9 o'clock Monday night; Graves died about 4 Tuesday morning; John Kearney died in the course of the night; George White about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning. For Henry Yates, there was not the slightest hope.

Railroad Accident. A singular accident occured recently on the Blackwall railway which probably, has already proved fatal. A man in the employ of the company was standing on the line about one and a half miles from the terminus, when perceiving a train of carriages coming in each direction, he immediately jumped out of the way and stood clear of the rails. The current of air, however, occasioned by the swift motion of the vehicles, was so great, that he was literally removed by it from his position of supposed safety, dashed with great force against one of the cars, and rebounding against the wall, was all but killed on the spot, his skull being fractured so severely that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. [Nantucket Enq.

KENNEBEC DAM. The repairs on Kennebec dam at Augusta are nearly completed. A new dam has been thrown entirely across the excavation made from the Western abutment of the old one to the new shore. It is on a ledge the whole distance, and is built two feet lower than the old portion in order that the entire water of the river may be discharged over the new portion on to the ledge thereby preventing any further damage by the fall of water over the old portion which does not rest upon a ledge. Good judges now consider the work secure and beyond futher danger from freshets.

An indictment was found by the Grand Jury of this County at the recent session against William Pelby, for a villanous assault upon Mr William B. English, the editor of the Morning Herald, and it is understood the accused will surrender himself to the custody of the Municipal Court for trial, at the present term.

We learn that the father of young Pelby attempted to obtain a criminal indictment against Mr. English before the Grand Jury, for a malicious libel but failed to sustain the charge, and no bill was found.

ST. LOUIS. The Evening Gazette of that place speaking of this city, says—"The increase of the city in wealth and population within the past ten years is scarcely parallelled. In 1831, the population of the city and suburbs was estimated at 6000. It is now not far from 30,000, and rapidly increasing. The number of buildings recently commenced is very great, and the value of those in course of completion will exceed a million and a half of dollars."

GALE ON LAKE ERIE. There was a heavy and destructive gale on Lake Erie on Friday night. We learn from the Buffalo Commercial, that the waters were swelled to within six inches of the highest mark of 1835. Much damage was done to the vessels in the port, and the loss of lumber, wood, &c., is represented as very great. Some serious accidents occurred, involving, it was believed, the loss of several lives.

TICKLISH SITUATION. The captain of a sloop navigating the Sound, cautions steamboats not to pass them to the windward, or the consequences may be fatal. He says that one day last week, he was off Norfolk, with his sloop loaded with 102 casks of gunpowder! The Mohegan steamer passed to the windward, and so near that the deck of his sloop was covered with cinders. Nothing but the most active application of water saved him and his whole crew from being blown into eternity!

It is stated in the American Sentinel, that the Governor of Pennsylvania has called upon the banks for their several proportions of the balance of a loan authorised by the last Legislature, no proposals having been received by the Executive within the time specified for such proposals. The amount to be advanced to the State at this time, is $1,157,000.

We are happy to learn by advices from Valparaiso, that our Charge d'Affaires has succeeded in obtaining from the Chilian Government, indemnity for the seizures of American property by Lord Cochran, when in the service of that power and that there is a reasonable prospect of an early liquidation of the other American claims. [Washington Globe.

The Post wishes to have Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaveside put in the House of Correction for lewd and lascivous conduct, *because* the Dr. gave it as his opinion that it would be impossible to establish lines of steam ships across the Atlantic. [Times.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. We learn from Mr. Burke of the New York Express, that as the steamer Charter Oak was on her passage to Norwich last evening, between Sands's Point and Huntington, she ran into the sloop Agnes, of Huntington, Long Island, loaded with sand, bound to New York, and disabled her so much that she sunk in three minutes after the boat struck her. There were only four persons on board the sloop, two of whom were passengers; one named Esther Tilden, and a man named Walter Conklin, both belonging to Huntington, Long Island, and both of whom were drowned. The captain and the boy belonging to the sloop were saved. [Democrat.

EXCEEDINGLY AFFECTING. The Boston papers say that Fanny Elssler came forward "with a very depressed look" on the night of her benefit, and said that the thoughts of leaving them, perhaps forever, made her "sad, very sad." Suddenly she thought came over her that she might come back again, when her countenance "became suddenly animated," she turned on the other leg, gave a pirouette and vanished. [Providence Journal.

A BURGLAR AND INCENDIARY CAUGHT. We learn from the Hartford Courier, that an individual was caught on Thursday night of last week, in a store in that place which he had entered to rob. The store next to it had previously been entered by him, and the desk set on fire, and the combustible articles found upon him indicated that his intention was to fire them both. He gave his name as Jacob Piles, from Philadelphia, and is now in prison.

John Burke has been convicted of the murder of his wife, in the Supreme Court of Connecticut, sitting at Hartford. He cut her throat on the 27th of March, with a pocket knife.

Another Jail Delivery. On Sunday morning about ten o'clock, three prisoners, two under conviction and the other a notorious horse-thief, escaped from the jail in Hudson, N. Y. by sawing off the bars of the windows.

A young man has been apprehended in New York, on suspicions of having perpetrated the horrid murder of a child in Brooklyn N. Y. He appears to be insane, and is committed to prison.

The Grand Jury of St. Louis have found a bill against Darnes, the murderer of Ellis, for *manslaughter*. He was to have his trial yesterday. In a few days we shall probably hear of his *acquittal*.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

20	Shares	Boston & Wor. Railroad, 6¾ per ct. adv.
1	"	Boston & Lowell Railroad, 13¼ per ct.
25	"	Globe Bank, 2 a 2¼ per cent adv.
25	"	North Bank, 91¼ per share.
30	"	State Bank, $57 for 50.
5	"	Tremont Bank, $96¼ per share.
15	"	Atlas Bank, 94¼ per share.
10	"	City Bank, 90¼ per share.
4	"	Lawrence Manuf. Co., ½ per cent adv.
1	"	Boott Manuf. Company, 2 per ct. adv.
1	"	Tremont Manuf. Co., 4¼ per ct. adv.
2	"	Cocheco Manuf. Co., $510 per share.
27	"	Mass. Fire & Marine Ins. Co., $71 a $72
6	"	Boylston Ins. Co., (div. off.) 87½ per ct.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 3d inst. by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Thos. Cass to Miss Adeline L. Richardson.

29th ult. by Rev. Mr. Hines, Mr. Francis N. Sargent, of Beverly, to Miss Mary Jane Newcomb, of this city.

In this city, Mr. Noble Howard, of North Brookfield, to Miss Catharine R. Lothrop, of this city.

In Charlestown, Rev. Wm. D. Wiswell, of Malden, to Miss Anne, daughter of Samuel Payson, Esq.

In North Bridgewater, 5th inst. by Rev. Mr. Cole, Mr. Joseph O. Clapp, formerly of Dorchester, to Miss Lucoa, younger daughter of Elphalet Kingman, Esq. both of N. B.

In Cambridgeport, Samuel Gray Ward, of this city, to Anna Hazard, daughter of Jacob Barker, Esq. of New Orleans.

In Charlestown, Mr. George S. Hall, of the firm of Hall & Brothers, to Miss Harriet, eldest daughter of Christopher Sohn, Esq. both of C.

In Bradford, Mr. Benjamin G. Ropes, of Fitchburg, to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Enoch Sibley, Esq.

In Worcester, Oct. 1, by Rev. Mr. Swain, Mr. Thomas H. Rice to Miss Abigail Hubbard.

In Ashford, Ct. Sept. 28, Mr. George Wetherell, of Killingly, to Miss Lucinda Works.

In Leicester, 9th mo. 30th, at the Friends' Meeting House, Jonathan Slocum to Mary B. Earle.

In East Douglas, Sept. 24, by Rev. J. Boardman, Mr. Daniel Phillips to Miss Maria Smith. On the same day, Mr. William Metcalf to Miss Margaret C. Thayer.

In Framingham, Mr. Wm. A. Jackman of Walpole, to Miss S. Cornelia Maynard.

DEATHS.

In Stoughton, on Sept. 27th, of cholic, Mr. Noble L. Briggs, a native of Dighton, aged 25.

In Worcester, Oct. 2, Wm. Carwell, son of Mr. Edmond Conner, 14 yrs. Oct. 5, Rumina Mason, daughter of Mr. — Preston, 9 mos.

In Auburn, Oct. 2, Mrs. Hannah, relict of Mr. Thomas Baird, 86.

In Millbury, Sept. 28, Wm. M., youngest son of Mr. Melvin Allen, 2 yrs.

In Oakham, Sept. 23, Miss Thankful, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Rawson, 14. Sept. 24, Mrs. Clarissa, wife of Mr. Daniel Rawson, 54.

In Dudley, Sept. 7, Mr. Asa Robinson, 85. Sept. 28, Bayliss Knapp, Esq. 39. Oct. 4, Mr. August Marcy, 44.

In Westminster, Sept. 24, Sarah, eldest daughter of Dea. Robert Peckham, 22.

In Grafton, Sept. 28, much lamented, Joseph Fay, 1st son of Asa Rice, formerly of Shrewsbury, 22.

In Sutton, Sept. 30, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thaw Leland, Esq., 68.

In Northborough, Sept. 22, of typhus fever, Mary F., only daughter of Capt. Thomas F. Lyon, 23. Sept. 28, of dysentery, Ellen Louisa, only daughter of Enoch Patterson, 2 yrs.

In Princeton, Sept. 28, Mrs. Betsey P., wife of Mr. John Bryant, and daughter of Mr. Luther Farnsworth, 29.

In Groton, Sept. 15, Mrs. Lara, wife of Mr. Joseph Nelson Hoar, 21.

In Prescott, Sept. 27, Dr. Francis Jennings, 40.

In Wilkinsonville, Sept. 26, Sarah Louisa, daughter of James Dudley, 1½ yrs.

In St. Louis, Mo., Mr. George W., son of Col. Joseph Valentine, of Hopkinton, 31.

In Dorchester, 4th inst., Mr. Wm. Parker Seaver, son of Mr. Chas. S. of D., 28.

In Ipswich, 20th ult. Maj. Daniel Nourse, aged 76.

In Chelsea, 2d inst., Mr. Nathaniel Nottage, 58.

In Newton Upper Falls, 26th ult. Tabitha, relict of Thomas Warren, late of Weston, 82.

In Edgartown, Mrs. Eunice, widow of Mr. Philip Smith, 94.

In Hampden, Me. 29th ult. Mrs. Melany, wife of Mr. Read Harding, formerly of Wrentham, Mass.

Number of Deaths in this city for the week ending Oct. 3, 51; Males, 28; Females, 23. Stillborn, 2. Causes: consumption, 5, infantile, 6, dysentery, 1, cholera infantum, 4, delirium tremens, 1, convulsions, 2, typhus fever, 5, croup, 1, worm fever, 1, sudden, 1, fits, 1, hooping cough, 2, bowel complaint, 2, brain fever, 1, lung fever, 3, child bed, 1, dropsy on the brain, 1, cholera morbus, 1, dropsy, 1, teething, 2, inflammation of the bowels, 1, tumor, 1, suicide, 1, old age, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, October 10th.

Coals—Owing to the low prices at which English coals have been sold since the season for imports commenced, dealers have not felt much inclined to operate in Nova Scotia at the late prices asked.

Coffee—There has been a good demand for the article, and the stock of most descriptions is unusually light. The most prominent sale is a parcel of St. Domingo, 6 a 700 bags, taken for exportation, at a price not yet public; 500 do do, in lots to the trade, 9¼ a 9¾c per lb; 100 do Laguira, 11c; 200 do Cuba, 10¾c, 6 mos; Rio, but little in market. The result of the Dutch Trading Company's sales in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, on the 7th and 10th September, is quite as favorable as had been expected. 500,000 bags, comprising ordinary to prime and dark green Java, sold at 11-16 a 14¾ nett, and on board 9 9-16 a 15¾c; 15,200 do Sumatra, 8 1-16 nett, 8¾c on board; 4885 casks do, 9 a 14¾c nett, and 9¾ a 16¼c on board. The sale at Rotterdam realized 3-16 a ⅜c per lb, upon the ordinary and good ordinary sorts, above that of Amsterdam. The descriptions best suited for the American market were sold at about 10 7-16 per lb.

Fish—There is a good demand for Codfish, but the market is less firm, and some fares have been sold at a slight reduction on the last quotations. Grand Bank, 2 50 a 2 62; Shore Cod, 3 12 a 2 25; large do, 2 44 a 2 50 per qtl; Haddock, 1 12, and Hake 1 20 a 1 25 per do. The accounts from the Mackerel fishery are still quite unfavorable; several vessels returned this week, after an absence of four or five weeks, without a barrel of mackerel. The market, in consequence, has become more firm, and the few fares packed off this week have been sold at $11 a 11½ for No. 2, $13 a 13¼ for No. 1, and No. 3, 6½. Sales of the latter, separate from fares, to the amount of 700 bbls, have been taken at $6½ a $7, and No. 1, separate, $13¼ per bbl. Sales of Salmon, $25 a 27½ per tierce.

Hides—There is no stock of any consequence in first hands, and prices have improved considerably. A sale of Buffalo to arrive has been made at 11c; Calcutta cow do 120 do; 1300 green slaughter, 5¼c per lb, 4 and 6 mos.

Hops—About 200 bales were offered for inspection yesterday, a portion of which have been delivered on northern contracts, and the balance shipped south on consignment, or taken by dealers at 23c per lb for second, and 25c do for first sort. This price was refused today for a lot of 10,000 lbs. The stock at market at the moment is exceedingly small. We learn by advices received per Caledonia, that the produce of the English crop is estimated at one seventh of last year, and one fifth of the nine preceding. Much of the present crop is of inferior quality; superfine sorts are consequently commanding 15 a £17 per cwt. These rates are quite disproportioned to the growth of last year, which was very good. Prices range as follows, free on board: Kent, 1839, £7 10s to £8 10s; Sussex, 1839, £5 5s to £7 15s; Kent, 1838, £4 10s to £5 10s; Sussex, 1838, £4 10s to £5 5s. Future rates will of course depend on the demand, but it is not very probable that prices will be lower until the crop of 1841 shows itself. The duty is estimated at £30,000.

Iron—The transactions for the last two days have been about 100 tons PSI, old Sable, at $95 per ton, 6 or 9 mos cr; 20 do, new Sable, $96 per ton, 6 mos; a cargo Swedes arrived this morning, about 400 tons, was sold to a manufacturer, price not public, but it sustained the last quotations. The accounts by the Caledonia, to-day, are decidedly more favorable for this description, both in London and in Gottenburg; at the latter place, under date of 11th September, the article had advanced to £10 18s, and there were no sellers under £11 5s per ton, for ordinary sizes, free on board, and but little to be had at any price.

Molasses—There have been no sales of any great importance since our last review, and prices for all descriptions are unchanged. About 300 hhds Cuba tart have been sold at 21c, and sweet 24c per gallon; 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 26c; 150 do Trinidad 27½c per gallon, 6 mos; some parcels Porto Rico, and other sailing qualities we understand have been taken for shipment to British Provinces.

Provisions—The market for new Beef is in the same unsettled state, as noticed in our last week's report, and our quotations are again omitted. A sale of 100 bbls Western Clear Pork was made at $16 per bbl, 4 mos; 500 kegs Lard, 12 a 12½c per lb, 4 mos.

Salt—A cargo Cadiz has been sold since our report of the 3d inst, at $1 90, 6 mos.

Sugar—The sales of box Sugars yesterday and to-day have been about 250 boxes Cuba brown, at prices ranging from 7½c for ordinary to 8¾ for strictly prime. The sales of Muscovado are but trifling; a sale of 47,-000 baskets Java was held in Rotterdam 1st September, ordinary to gray, 3⅜ a 5¼ nett, 4¼ a 5 9 16 on board; white 6 a 6¾ on board.

Tea—No later news has been received from Canton to affect the market; prices continue firm, and large sales of Souchong have been made at 50c per lb. The public sales in London were largely attended, the trade evincing much desire to buy, and importers quite firm; 10,000 packages out of 14,000 were either brought in or withdrawn; the remainder found ready buyers, fully supporting the advance prices.

Wool—We have no sales of fleece or pulled Wool to report; manufacturers continue to buy very sparingly, as the supply at present is quite equal to the demand; a large sale of foreign was recently made at about 12 a 15c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, October 7.

Flour—A few parcels new Flour have been taken at former prices, and 500 bbls Richmond and Fredericksburg sold at about $5¼, 4 and 6 mos cr. The sales for consumption have been steady, and some large lots of Genesee were taken yesterday at 5½. To-day good common brands are not obtainable under 5 3-16 per bbl, at which sales have been made. The late fine weather in England has removed all apprehension in regard to the harvest; the crops are nearly all housed, and there seems to be little doubt of its proving an abundant one. The whole of the United States Wheat and Flour in bond was cleared at the low duty of 2s 8d per quarter on Wheat, and 1s 7d per bbl on Flour. The duty is now 4s per bbl on Flour, with a prospect of advancing. American Flour, duty paid, is 35s per bbl.

Grain—The transactions in Grain for the last two days have been for yellow flat Corn; 20,000 bushels at 61 a 62½c; 10,000 do white do 56 a 57c per bushel; 3000 bushels Oats, southern, 32c per bushel; northern are wanted, but there are none in market. Rye remains nominally the same and in limited demand.

New York, October 5th. Flour is steady, with a fair demand for Genesee at $4 88. 3000 bushels Northern Rye were sold on board a boat on the North River, to be taken without moving. Sales in the common way at 61 a 62c. Corn, 57 a 58c.

Philadelphia, October 2. Flour and Meal—The market this week opened with a moderate demand for superfine Flour, but it has become more active, and 10,000 bbls have been taken for shipment at 5 25 a 5 12½ per bbl; the receipts and stocks have been light; holders are now very firm at the latter rate. Sales of fair and good brands Pennsylvania for city consumption, at 5, and Western at 5 12½ a 5 25 per bbl. Rye Flour sold at 3 25. Corn Meal in hhds sold at $14, and bbls at $2 87½ each.

Baltimore, October 2. Howard St. Flour—The transactions have been very small this week, the sales being confined almost entirely to the retail city trade. Sales of a few hundred bbls of good common brands were made from stores for shipment, on Wednesday, at 5 12. We are not advised of any operations either yesterday or to-day. Holders are now offering to sell at 5 12½. We continue to quote the receipt price at 5 a 5 06. City Mills Flour; we note the sale of 1000 bbls extra at $5 15 per bbl. Standard quality is held at $5, but we have heard of no transaction for some days past. Susquehanna Flour; this article is in small supply, and is selling by the dray load at 5 25.

Richmond, October 2. Wheat—$1 05 a 1 10.—The article is not so firm as last week, though we can see no falling off in prices. It has taken a wider range this season, than it has for some time before, owing to the variety of qualities that have been offered in the market. Prices range as in quality, from 75c to 1 10, and 1 15 for prime lots.

Fredericksburg, October 2. Wheat, white, 98 a $1; do red, 93 a 95c; Flour, mountain, $5; lowland, 4 60 a 4 55; Corn, 45 a 50c.

Alexandria, October 2. Flour—Sales of 1000 bbls wharf Flour at $5. Wheat—Sales of two cargoes red, $1. Corn; sales of one cargo yellow, 55c; do white, 50c. Oats; sales of one cargo at 27c, bulk measure.

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	26	a	28
do country do	23	a	26
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	26
do dry hide	20	a	22
New York red, light	19	a	20
do do, middling	18	a	18½
do do, overweight	17	a	18
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush	..	a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf. peck	..	a	25
Tomatoes, per half peck	10	a	12
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
Green Corn, per doz	8	a	10
Fruit.			
Apples, per bush	75	a	1 00
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Peaches	3 00	a	5 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
Watermelons	12½	a	25
Muskmelons	12½	a	25
Cantelopes	6	a	12
Seckel Pears, per half pk	62½	a	75
Barberries, per bush	50	a	62½
Cranberries, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62
" Sweet Water, per lb	25	a	37
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 00	a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	16	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	9
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	14
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9½	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	8	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	12	a	14
Do. Western, do do	12	a	12½
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	12½
Do Western, per keg	12	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6¼	a	12½
Whole Calves	6	a	8
Chickens, per pair	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, each	50	a	1 00
Pigeons, per dozen	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	5	a	10

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 00	a	..
Cannel, do do	10 00	a	10 50
Orrel, do do	..	a	8 00
Picton, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	6 75	a	7 00
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	..	a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	..	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 00
Ordinary do do do	—	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	4 50
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millett, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	..	a	2 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	14½	a	15
St. Salvador	10½	a	11
Maranham	11	a	12
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	5	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do .. light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	90

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " ½ "	35	a	38
" " ¾ "	40	a	..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	75	a	80
Straw	35	a	40

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	..	a	25
2d do do do	..	a	23

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	47	a	50
Northern	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 37	a	2 50

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Oct. 5. At market, 1025 Beef Cattle, 640 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 1125 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained. We quote first quality, 5 50 a 5 75; second quality, $5 a 5 25; third quality, 3 75 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle—Several lots of Cattle were purchased for barrelling at $5 for Mess and $4 for No. 1.

Stores—Former prices were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations. Yearlings, $6 a 9; two year old, $12 a 18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Lots sold for 1 33, 1 50, 1 67, 1 84, $2, 2 25, 2 27, and 2 75.

Swine—Sales quick at the prices obtained last week; lots at 3 a 3½c for Sows, and 4 a 4½c for Barrows; selected lots, 3½ a 4½c. At retail, 4 a 5½.

New York, October 5. At market, 1550 head of Beef Cattle including 300 left over last week, 150 from the South, 250 from the East, and the balance from this State, and 3700 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a large proportion of the Beef small and inferior, which makes the average less than last week. The sales reached to 1050 head, at $5 a 7 50, averaging 6 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs about the same; 3400 taken.—Sheep at 1 25, 2 50, and $4; Lambs at $1 a $3 each.

Philadelphia, October 5. There were offered 650 Beef Cattle, of which 270 came from the State of Virginia, the whole were sold at from $5 50 to $7 per 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves—270 in market, and sold at from $23 to 30 each; extra $40. Springers brought from $16 to 26; dry, $9 to 17.

Hogs—Of which 575 were offered, sold at from $6 to 6 25 per 100 lbs. None remained after the sale.

Sheep—Of which 1300 were in market, sold at from 1 25 to 3 25 each; extra, $4.

There is a slight depression in the price of beef, and an advance on cows. Swine and Sheep nearly the same as the last report.

BARRETT'S OLD MALDEN DYE HOUSE.

OF 36 YEARS STANDING

OFFICE 55 Cornhill Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE BOSTON

Every Description of Silk Cotton & Woolen Goods DYED in the most SUPERIOR Manner & FINISHED WITH THE ORIGINAL LUSTRE

CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE-CLOTHS & SHAWLS of all KINDS

MERINO & M D LAINE DRESSES

COATS & PANTALOONS of all Descriptions Cleansed in the BEST MANNER AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Goods Returned in One Week & In Urgent Cases In Less Time.

oct10 eptf

C. W. BRABROOK,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.

oct7—12 mo

DESIRABLE FARM.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

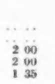
THAT valuable Farm situated in North Salem, about a mile from the centre of the city of Salem, and commonly known as the Dodge Farm, containing about seventy acres of excellent land, with a large three story Dwelling House, Farm House, and Out Buildings. The fruit trees upon it produce about two hundred barrels of apples. There is a Muscle Bed and Sea Weed on the premises, which furnish an abundance of manure for the whole Farm, and the city of Salem affords a ready market for the produce of the Farm. This estate would be sold reasonably if immediately applied for, and most of the purchase money might remain on mortgage; or it would be leased on fair terms for five years. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ANDREWS & SON,
No. 59, Commercial Whf.

oct9—is2sp

AGAWAM HOUSE,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.



THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises.

FREDERIC MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1840. sept26—tf

FARMER WANTED.

WANTED, a single man to take the whole charge of a small Farm. A liberal compensation will be paid to one who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and who is willing to devote his whole time and attention to the interest of his employer. A satisfactory recommendation will be required. Inquire at this office. 3t*—oct3

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS,
oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

LEMON SYRUP LABELS.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13-

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

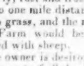
It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

FOR SALE.



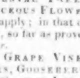
A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.



FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star.*

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PÆONIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, } eptdec1—sept5
Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. }

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

A super frock coat	$14,00
" dress "	12,00
Short business or riding coat	9,00
Super Cassimere pants	4,50
Black Satin Vests—good article	2,00
Valencia, do.	1,50
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12
25 dozen linen bosoms	37
Stout working vests	1,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50
A lot of stocks—plaited for	37
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	5,75
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87

Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
Drilling overhauls	62
Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Stout blue drilling frocks	75
50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Stout heavy drawers	1,00
A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
or 50 cents each	
A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
A lot of heavy Gloves	
Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.

Oct. 10th. 3m.

100 PACKAGES

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. F. NEWHALL,

No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre —some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Camblets—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble, Gros de Afrique, Gros de Levant, Gros de Berlin,
Gros de Naples, Gros de France, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds.

WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE

MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White.

LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.

RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.

BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,

and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice article at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, with Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

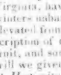
Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.

may9 y

NEW STRAWBERRY.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838, again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen*. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid*,) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

☞ *7 Merchant's Row, Boston.*

aug 22 y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

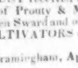
may 9 y

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

MOLE SKIN HATS.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 12, Washington Street.

may9

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO. have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following cases:

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight along," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*,

20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*,"

A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—a medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner.*

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences—turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

Sept19—4t

WHITE'S BONNET ROOMS.

39 Hanover Street, sign of the Red Band Box.

AT this old and well known establishment, CROSBY & LOOMIS have made arrangements and will keep the coming season, the largest and most general assortment of Straw and Silk Bonnets that can be found in the city, having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers in New York as well as in this vicinity, from whom they will receive every week the newest patterns. The subscribers have now engaged an Englishman, from one of the first manufactories in London, who finishes Florence and Leghorn Bonnets in a very superior style, removing from them stripes and spots, which so much injures their beauty. Ladies about buying Bonnets of any kind, will do well to call before purchasing. tf—ap 4

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to an article he is manufacturing, which is a substitute for Lamp Oil. It gives a brilliant light, equal to that of Gas, and is warranted free from explosion when in lamps, and if spilt on the most delicate carpet will leave no stain. There is no unpleasant smell from the burning lamp, and the instant the blaze is extinguished from the wick, there is no fire or smoke left on it. Price $1 25 per gallon. Sold at No. 4, India wharf, Boston; by SOLON JENKINS, Agent.

june6—tf

PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.

mh 21.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.

june6—tf

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CALEDONIA, the third of Cunard's new line of steam-ships, arrived on Saturday morning and hauled in at the wharf about 7 o'clock. She arrived in the outer harbor at six, on Friday evening but was prevented by the fog from coming up to the city.

The Caledonia had 27 passengers from Liverpool, 10 of whom landed at Halifax and 18 additional from Halifax to Boston. She was 31 hours from Halifax to George's roads where she anchored on Friday evening on account of the fog.

The Steamer Acadia, hence 1st ult. via Halifax 3d, arrived at Liverpool at 12 o'clock, midnight on the 13th. The President, from New York same day arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

By this arrival we have received London papers to the 18th of September, and Liverpool of the 19th.

GREAT BRITAIN. *The Eastern Question.* The London papers are filled with comments on the Eastern Question, and the Treaty of Commerce between France and England.

The ratification of the convention of the 15th July between Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, were exchanged at the Foreign Office, London, on the 13th of September.

The latest arrivals from Alexandria did not reach the expiration of the second ten days given to Mehemet Ali; there was no reason to suppose that he would not refuse to comply with the demand made upon him.

The French Journal of Debats says that the present movement of the British troops in the Mediterranean is not to be attributed to an hostile expedition against Mehemet Ali, but is merely an exchange of some regiments who have completed their period of service, and are about to be relieved: it considers that the amount of troops at present in Great Britain would not be sufficient to enable the British Government to undertake any expedition without making any application to Parliament. The Debats likewise observes that the improvement in the fund on Tuesday arose from purchases made by persons who have or are about to draw deposites out of the savings banks, which is proved by the fact that the purchases in the five per cents. made on Tuesday, were conditioned to be accepted on Friday next, the day on which the savings bank is open for refunding the amount of deposites.

The Constitutionel avers that "the King of Prussia was endeavoring to bring about a reconciling or a modification of the treaty of London so as to admit that France should become a party to it."

The postscript of a Paris letter of the 15th announces, on the authority of advices from Malta of the 5th inst. that Count Walewska had submitted to Mehemet Ali a plan for adjusting his differences with the Sultan, which the Viceroy had acceded to. The Count had immediately left for Constantinople, with the intention of presenting the same project to the Sultan, through the meditation of M. de Pontois. Mehemet Ali was believed to have declared that he would content himself with the possession of Syria during his life.

The morning Herald says the general apprehension of a war slowly but certainly increases. Day after day brings circumstances to light which seem to render a collision more inevitable, and to throw more difficulty in the way of adjustment and reconciliation. It has no hesitation in avowing its opinion that the fault lies in the very gross mismanagement of affairs by the Minister of the Foreign Department, Lord Palmerston. The same paper, of the 15th ult. has the following:—

The quadruple treaty is a document of infinite importance at the present moment in the influence which it is calculated to exercise on the prosperity of England and on the peace of Europe. We regard that treaty as the most discreditable to which England has for generations, perhaps been a party. It involves, virtually a surrender to Russia of some of those objects of ambition to the attainment of which Russia, has for a century past devoted all her sleepless energies. Russia is recognized by this treaty as the protectress of Turkey. Constantinople may soon be expected to be garrisoned by a Russian army; and this startling result will take place with the full concurrence of Great Britain! While a Russian army moreover, shall occupy the capital of Turkey no British vessel-of-war may dare to enter the Dardanelles. And to this degrading arrangement, Lord Palmerston has also given his assent.

From the spirit of this quadruple treaty nothing but disgrace and loss can result to England. It is difficult to limit, even in fancy, the possible operation of that treaty; yet by no form of possibility can England derive from it aught but discredit and enduring disaster.

The Money Market, Sept. 17. Again We have to notice the existence of considerable buoyancy in all our markets, as contrasted with the state they have been in for some days past, and this improved tone is ascribed in part this morning to the receipt of some favorable news by pigeon express, from the French metropolis. There is an idea among our city politicians, and which in the absence of positive intelligence begins to gain ground, that the Pacha of Egypt will signify his acquiescence in the will of the big powers at the last moment.

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER. There was a heavy storm of wind and rain on the 15th and 16th which extended nearly to the north of Scotland, where a very large portion of the crops were then in the fields. The next day the weather turned fine again, with slight frost at night.

It does not appear that the crops were much injured by these rains. The grain crops of Ireland, says the Cumberland Packet, are of the most splendid description, and large quantities have been secured in the best possible condition. Indeed, excellent samples of oats from Ire and have sometime since been shown us our market, from which it would appear that the harvest had commenced earlier in Ireland than in this country. Mr. Jackson, corn merchant, of Cumberland, received a cargo of new oats from Belfast last week, which for excellence cannot be surpassed. We have, moreover, seen a letter from a gentleman who recently left this neighborhood for Ireland, in which he says—"The crops in Paddy's land are splendid beyond description, and I think much forwarder here than in Cumberland, a very great quantity having already been well secured."

The Liverpool Journal says—There have been this week employed on one farm on Chat Moss, eighty reapers, principally engaged in reaping wheat, though twenty years ago the whole six thousand acres scarcely produced a bushel of that kind of grain.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN. On Wednesday, much anxiety was manifested by the parties interested, for the arrival of several vessels, which were known to be on their voyages, laden with foreign corn, the duty, which was then 2s 8d, being certain to rise after Thursday to 6s 8d per quarter. One vessel, from the Baltic, arrived in the afternoon, and the consignees of the cargo had just time to enter it at the custom house before the close of business, and pay the duty of 2s 8d.—The New York, and the Adirondack, from New York, laden with bread-stuffs, were both due at this port, and were anxiously looked for by their consignees. The New York was telegraphed off Holyhead early in the morning, but though the wind was fair and strong, the ship did not run for port, because she would have arrived at the entrance to the Victoria Channel at dead low water. She did not therefore enter till night, too late of course for the owners of the wheat and flour to avail themselves of the low rate of duty. On Friday morning, the Adirondack arrived, and her bread-stuffs, as well as those of the New York, will have to pay the 6s 8d duty. (Liverpool Albion, Sept. 18.

FRANCE. *Paris, Sept. 16, 1840.* I have almost nothing to make a letter of to-day, for we have had no news of importance. The funds went down a little yesterday, but for what particular reason no one knows. The Government has adopted a plan which was laid before it by a commission in 1826. The details of the plan have been given, and they consist of a series of fortifications around the outskirts, with walls and ditches, &c mounted with all the munitions of war. It is said that with this fortification, Paris can sustain two millions of inhabitants, and that comparatively a small number of troops could resist any seige that they might encounter. There is also another advantage in the proposed plan—at the same time, it is a defence against aggression from without, it will serve as a check to insurrection within. The committee charged with the direction of this work have been appointed, and the work will proceed immediately.

Orders have been issued also to all the principal towns to put themselves in a state of defence, and we hear of great activity at all the arsenals. It is very clear that if we do get into trouble, the Government does not mean to be caught napping. However, there is no fear of war. Whatever the policy of Louis Philippe and his minister may be, and they take good care to keep it to themselves, I have no doubt it will result in the end in nothing more dangerous to the peace of Europe than angry demonstrations and nicely written protocols. In the meantime, a certain portion of the French people want something to do, and something to amuse themselves with. The arms and munitions of war are pretty play things while they are not in use, and we may be as well amused in carting them about, and in marching our soldiers from one place to another, as in any other way. The expense of all this show is great to be sure, but as long as it is all spent at home and and among the people themselves, who is to complain of it. The Chambers will vote in favor of the supplies, and as long as no lives are lost, and no one injured by it, let the fortifications be built, and by the time they are finished something else will be found for their sport. There is a report today, that the French minister at the Porte has informed the Sultan, in the name of his Government, that France will consider the arrival of a single armed vessel or a single soldier of any foreign power at Constantinople, as a declaration of war. The rumor is not believed, but it is thought that something like this was the message sent a few days ago by a special messenger.

The Sultan continues his operations to prepare for war, and is not only fortifying his country, but marching and countermarching his men, and getting ready his ammunition. Following in the wake of other more enlightened nations, he has issued some new paper money in the shape of notes, payable on demand to the bearer, with interest, at nine per cent. a year, and this money has got into circulation among the Turks. His ostensible reason for this is, that he does not wish to impose new taxes upon his people. Perhaps he expects to make enough out of the war with Egypt to redeem his bills.

From Alexandria, it is written on the 30th of August that Meh met Ali is more obstinate than ever, and that M. Walewski had left that city, all hope of any further mediation being of no use, having left him. M. Walewski is a young French diplomatist, who was sent by the Government some weeks ago on a secret mission. He rarely was heard of in Alexandria, as a peace maker; and it is said, that previous to his arrival, Mehemet Ali had decided upon sending his army across the Taurus, in consequence of the treaty of the four powers. But on the arrival of M. Walewski, he allowed himself to be persuaded to do no such thing, at least for the present.

Commodore Napier seems now to be the hero of the day, and the papers are amusing their readers with reminiscences of his past history. He is called a pirate by every Frenchman, and his late stoppage of Egyptian vessels gives him some claim to the title.

From Algiers we have nothing new of importance, and shall not have any thing extraordinary, probably, until the fall campaign opens.

From Portugal, we hear that the late insurrection was more extensive than was at first reported, and that it was by no means confined to Lisbon.

From Spain we have no news since my last The revolt seems to be quietly taking place in all the cities, and the army generally joins the people and the National Guard. We shall hear something more of the disposition of the Queen in a day or two.

Louis Bonaparte's trial commenced yesterday, before the House of Peers, by the reading of a long report by Mr. Persil, from a commission which had been appointed to examine into all the particulars of the attempt at Boulogne. The document is very long, and one portion of it was published in the papers of last night. It took four hours and a half to read it to the court. Fifty-two persons are compromised by the act, including the Prince himself, and in addition to two who are not here, making fifty four in the whole. The Chamber is in session again to-day. The Prince has employed the most able counsel in his defence. It is said that M. Chateaubriand called on him at the prison last night.

The whole French nation has been much occupied for the last four months with two criminal cases, which have been tried, one in which a Madame Laffange was accused of stealing some diamonds, and the other of murdering her husband. The trials have been long. In the first she was convicted, but has appealed. In the second the trial is still going on, and the details are so interesting, the course of proceedings so strange, that the newspapers containing them are most greedily sought after every day.

Galignani's Messenger of the 17th, says—

We are enabled to state that the British and French Commissioners have brought to a close their negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favorable to the British manufacturers. The very few points which may be considered open are mere technicalities, of no importance whatever, and which cannot by possibility be made the subject of any discussion affecting either the principle or the details of the treaty. But for the unpleasant differences which have arisen on the Eastern question, the treaty would have already received the signature of M. Thiers. His motives for not signing it under such circumstances will be understood; but Mr. Porter remains in Paris, and there appears to be an understanding that the treaty will be signed the moment the political horizon shall have brightened up. The announcement of signature will then be regarded as a strong indication of the resumption of harmonious intercourse between the two nations.

SPAIN. The Madrid journals of the 8th and 9th inst. have been received.—Those of the former date announce that the capital had been restored to perfect tranquility. It is the general wish that no time should be lost in organizing a government, as in its absence the greatest anxiety and terror would continue to prevail.

The government provisional junta has found it necessary to replace the regent, the magistrates, and other functionaries, in order to prevent any further interruption of justice.

The government junta of the province of Toledo, has addressed a respectful memorial to her Majesty.

Salamanca has given its adhesion to the glorious demonstration of the capital of the Spanish nation; the municipality of the former city has expressed its determination to combine its efforts with those of the Ayuntamiento of Madrid.

RUSSIA. A letter from Warsaw, dated the 3d inst. published in the National, states that the Emperor of Russia had just left that city, and that his presence had given new animation to the preparations for war. All the reserves of the artillery and of the troops of the line had left Warsaw to join the army. In Bessarabia alone there were 30,000 men assembled, and the troops altogether concentrated on the Turkish frontier amounted to 100,000 men. Prince Paskiewitch was to take the command of this army. Russia is not concealing her plan; she is anxiously pressing forward her troops in order to conclude the campaign before winter sets in.

TURKEY. A letter from Constantinople, published in the Gazette of Leipsic, states that the Turkish fleet, which had sailed from Constantinople under the orders of Commodore Walker, had on board 25,000 muskets, and 1,250,000 cartouches. It likewise mentions that the Ottoman Porte had despatched a courier to Rome, to request his holiness the Pope to give orders to the patriarch of Lebanon to exhort the populations of Syria to observe obedience to the Sultan. If the Pope accede to this request, there would very soon be 60,000 men under arms in Syria.

The advices from Constantinople contained in the Smyrna journals are of the 27th ult.

No political occurrence of importance had taken place, and the Divan was in anxious expectation of the return of Riiat Bey, or of despatches from that envoy.—Although the Sultan had every confidence in the protection extended to him by the four powers, he nevertheless did not neglect to adopt the measures of precaution commanded by circumstances. The preparations for war were carried on with vigor. The greatest activity prevailed at Tophana, where upwards of 100 pieces of artillery and howitzers had been of late mounted and prepared; regular troops daily arrived from all parts of the empire; corps of Albanian soldiers were sent to Samsoun, and the steamers of the Danube and of the Austrian Lloyd's Companies had been put in requisition, and were constantly employed in conveying fresh troops to Asia Minor. These movements being attended with enormous expense, the Ottoman government, desirous to observe the charter of Gulhane, determined, instead of levying new taxes, to issue paper money to the amount of 16,000,000 piasters. This paper, which was already in circulation, had an interest of 9 per cent. per annum, payable to the bearer.

EGYPT. The intelligence from Alexandria of the 30th ult. confirms our previous accounts, that the Pasha of Egypt was resolutely bent on resisting the measures which may be adopted by the four powers. Count Walewski, perceiving that there no longer remained any hope of an amicable arrangement, had left for Vourla, in the expectation of finding the French squadron there. The fleet had, however, previously quitted its anchorage, having been joined by the Triton, having on board Rear Admiral Hugon. Its destination was not known. Private letters state that up to the 1st inst. the Pasha had refrained from acts of retaliation, though several Egyptians vessels had been sequestered by Admiral Stopford.

The correspondence from Alexandria, dated the 27th ult. states that on that day the ten days given to the Viceroy to reply to the notification of the treaty of London had expired, and that the four consuls, accompanied by Rifat Bey, had waited on Mehemet Ali, and that the conference only lasted three minutes and a half Rifat Bey wished to speak, but Mehemet Ali interrupted him, and said that there was nothing more to be said, that he ought to know his intentions, and that was sufficient. The English Consul then wished to speak, but Mehemet Ali interrupted him, and told him that he did not wish to hear any thing, because his determination was fixed, and that the other powers might do what they pleased. Mehemet Ali then began to walk with rapid strides, and the consuls retired.

The Viceroy had ordered an immense case filled with anchors to be sunk at the entrance of the old harbor (brigs or corvettes alone can enter the harbor) so that his fleet is secure against any attack.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 1st inst., published in the Toulonnais, states that "the blockade of that port by the combined British and Austrian fleets, had no effect on the Viceroy's determination, which still continued inflexible. His plan was generally approved of, and every Egyptian joined heartily in assisting in the defensive measures adopted. Mehemet Ali is the idol of the population, whom he has rescued from slavery, and the success of the Viceroy is considered certain, if France opposes the unjust *ultimatum* of the allied powers."

The despatches forwarded by the Papin to the French government are of great importance, and of a nature to give another turn to affairs. It is generally believed that those despatches will induce the French government to take a definitive decision.

SYRIA. Extract of a private letter, dated Mount Lebanon, August 20, 1840.

Five English men-of-war and one steamer are at Beyrout, and have blockaded that port, and we hear that Sidon, with all the sea-ports on the coast, if not so already, are immediately to be blockaded. The steamer and two frigates are cruising about, and seizing every vessel belonging to the Pacha, which they can lay hold of. Five or six have already been captured, the last of which was quite a prize, having on board two hundred, Arnaeots (Albanians,) and one hundred Nizams, and eighteen mountaineers captives, on their way to the Looman. The consuls of the Four Powers, with their families, have gone on board the ships; but our consul sent to the merchants requesting them to leave likewise but they have accompanied us to the mountains where we hope to remain in peace. The poor Fellaheen are quite rejoiced at the prospect of being delivered from their bondage, yet they seem as yet timid to rise again. The Emir Beshir outwardly opposes the English, but it is the general opinion that he will join his people when he sees a strong force sent against him. If he does continue on the other side, I fear he will soon lose his head, as he is hated as much as Mehemet Ali.

JERUSALEM. About 45 miles east from the shores of the Mediterranean sea, is situated the city of Palestine. It is included within the jurisdiction of the Pacha of Damascus. Its environs are barren and mountainous. The city lies on the western declivity of a hill of bassalt, surrounded with rocks and deep valleys, with a much colder climate than one would expect from its geographical situation. It is short of three miles in circuit, and can be walked round in 45 minutes. The town is irregularly built, somewhat in the form of a square, has pretty high water, and six gates, which still bear Hebrew names. The houses are of sandstone, three stories high, and without windows in the lower story. This lifeless uniformity is only diversified here and there by the spires of the mosques, the towers of the churches, and a few cypresses. The population has been variously estimated, at from 20,000 to 25,000. The last estimate was put down at 20,000, of these, ten thousand are Jews, five thousand Christians, and the same number of Turks. The lower division of the city towards the east, is chiefly occupied by the Jews; it is the dirtiest and most offensive of all.—Several of this people are affluent, and live, as Mr. Carne observes, in a very comfortable style. Both men and women are more attractive in their persons than those of their nation who reside in Europe. Their features are not so strongly marked with the indelible Hebrew characters, but much more mild and interesting. The Jews and Christians rather study to preserve an appearance of poverty, that they may not excite the jealousy of the Turks. The women in their close veils and white dresses look like walking corpses. The streets are unpaved, and filled with heaps of dust or with mire.—The convents, sixty-one in number, are supported by benevolent contributions, principally from Europe. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, has been for fifteen centuries the most sacred place in Jerusalem. The temple of the Mohammedans which is regarded as one of their greatest sanctuaries, is magnificent. No Jew or Christian is allowed to enter the inner sanctuary. Dr. Richardson, however, entered it, and gave a minute account of the appearance of the interior, and of the relics which he was permitted to examine. Besides many old Jewish monuments, there are numerous Greek and Roman, several Christian, and Gothic monuments, which originated in the time of the Crusades. [Boston American Traveller.

(From the Knickerbocker for September.)

THE ROBINSON HOUSE.

OR REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT AND ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

By a member of the board of Visitors.

It so happened, that the same morning on which Andre passed Pine's Bridge, seven persons who resided near the Hudson, on the neutral ground agreed to go out in company and watch the road, to intercept any suspicious stragglers, or droves of cattle that might be passing towards New York. Three of this party, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, were concealed near the road in the bushes. About half a mile north of Tarrytown, and a few hundred yards from the Hudson, the road crossed a small brook, from each side of which the ground rises into a hill which at that time was covered over with trees and underbrush.—At this point Major Andre was stopped.—After an examination of his passports, he was suffered to proceed; but immediately after one of the men thinking that he perceived something singular in his appearance called him back. Andre asked them where they were from? "From down below," they replied; meaning from New York. Too frank to suspect a snare Andre answered, "And so am I." He was then closely searched and the papers found concealed in his stockings. They were examined, and Paulding said, "He is a spy!" Andre made the most liberal offers to his captors to procure his release, but in vain. He was carried by them a prisoner to North Castle one of the American posts, and there surrendered to Col. Jameson, the officer in command.

As a reward for the virtuous and patriotic conduct of Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, Congress voted to each an annuity for life of two hundred dollars and a silver medal, having on one side a shield inscriped "Fidelity," and on the motto, "Vincit amor patriae."

Colonel Jameson after a careful examination of the papers, notwithstanding the fact that they were all in his hand writing and bore the signatures of Arnold, and carried on their face the indisputable evidence of his treason ordered the prisoner to be sent direct to Arnold. This conduct was indeed most extraordinary, and justified the remark of General Washington that either on account of his egregious folly, or bewildered conception he seemed lost in astonishment, and not to know what he was doing. The prisoner was accordingly sent to head quarters and the papers despatched by an express to General Washington. Major Tallmadge, the second in command under Colonel Jameson was absent from the post, when the prisoner was brought in; but having returned very shortly after the guard had departed with him, and being apprized of the facts he at once declared his full conviction of Arnold's treason and urged so earnestly that the prisoner should not be sent to Head-Quaters that Colonel Jameson yielded a reluctant assent that an express should be instantly despatched; and in a few hours Lieutenant Allen returned with Andre to North Castle; from thence he was removed for greater security to Salem and placed under the care of Major Tallmadge. Upon reaching this post, Andre found that he was not to be taken to Arnold, and utterly despairing of escape or concealment, he wrote his first letter to General Washington, dated 'Salem, 24th September, 1780," in which with a soldier's frankness, he disclosed his situation, and all his proceedings. He then handed the letter open to Major Tallmadge who read it with strong emotion, and sealed it and orwarded it to General Washington.

The commander-in-chief was then on his way from Hartford, and changing the route which he had first proposed, came by the way of West Point. At Fishkill he met the French minister, M. de la Luzerne, who had been to visit Count Rochambeau at Newport, and he remained that night with the minister. Very early next morning he sent off his luggage, with orders to the men to go with it as quickly as possible to "Beverly," and give Mrs Arnold notice that he would be there at breakfast. When the General and his suite arrived opposite West Point, he was observed to turn his horse into a narrow road that led to the river. La Fayette remarked "General you are going in a wrong direction; you know Mrs Arnold is waiting breakfast for us." Washington good naturedly remarked: "Ah, I know you young men are all in love with Mrs. Arnold, and wish to get where she is as soon as possible. You may go and take your breakfast with her and tell her not to wait for me; I must ride down and examine the redoubts on this side of the river." The officers, however, with the exception of two of the aids remained. When the aids arrived at "Beverly," they found the family waiting; and having communicated the message of General Washington, Arnold, with his family and the two aids, sat down to breakfast. Before they had finished a messenger arrived in great haste, and handed General Arnold a letter, which he read with deep and evident emotion.

The self-control of the soldier enabled Arnold to suppress the agony he encurred after reading this letter. He rose hastily from the table; told the aids that his immediate presence was required at West Point, and desired them so to inform Gen Washington when he arrived. Having first ordered a horse to be ready he listened to Mrs. Arnold's chamber, and there, with a bursting heart disclosed to her his dreadful position, and that they must part perhaps forever.—Struck with horror at the painful intelligence this fond and devoted wife sunk down and fell senseless at his feet. In this state he left her, hurried down stairs, and mounting his horse, rode with all possible speed to the river. In doing so Arnold did not keep the main road, but passed down the mountain, pursuing a by path through the woods, which Lieutenant Allen pointed out, and which is now called "Arnold's path." Near the foot of the mountain, where the path approaches the main road, a weeping willow, planted there no doubt by some patriot's hand, stands in marked contract with the forest trees which encircle and surround it, to point the inquiring tourist the very pathway of the traitor.

In our interesting visit, we were accompanied by the superintendant, Major Delafield, and on the barges kindly offered for our accommodation, we were rowed to "Beverly Dock," and landed at the spot where Arnold took boat to aid his escape. He was rowed to the "Vulture," and using a white handkerchief, created the impression that it was a flag boat it was therefore suffered to pass. He made himself known to Captain Sutherland, of the Vulture, and then calling on board the leader of the boatmen who had rowed him off, informed him that he and his crew were all prisoners of war. This disgraceful and most unmanly appendix to his treason was considered so contemptible, that the captain, that he permitted the men to go on shore, on his parole of honor, to procure clothes for himself and comrades. This he did and returned the same day. When they arrived in New York, Sir Henry Clinton, holding in just contempt such a wanton act of meanness, set them at liberty.

When Gen. Washington reached Beverly,' and was informed that Arnold had departed for West Point, he crossed directly over, expecting to find him. Surprised to learn that he had not been there after examining the works he returned to General Hamilton had remained at 'Beverly,' and as Washington and his suite were walking up the Mountain road, from 'Beverly Dock,' they met General Hamilton, with anxious face and hurried step coming toward them. A brief and suppressed conversation took place between Washington and himself, and they passed on rapidly to the house, where the paper that Washington's change of route had prevented his receiving, had been delivered that morning; and being represented to Hamilton as of great and present importance, were by him opened, and the dreadful secret disclosed. Instant measures were adopted to intercept Arnold, to prevent his escape, but in vain. General Washington then communicated the news to La Fayette and Knox, and said to the former, 'more in sorrow than in anger, 'Whom can we trust now?' He also went up to see Mrs. Arnold; but even Washington could carry to her no consolation. Her grief was almost frenzied; and in the wildest moods, she spoke of Gen. Washington as the murderer of her child. It seemed that she had not the remotest idea of her husband's treason; and she had even schooled her heart to feel more for the cause of America, from her regard for those who professed to love it. Her husband's glory was her dream of bliss—the requiem chant for her infant's repose; but she was found, alas! as many a confiding heart has oft been found,

'To cling like ivy round a worthless thing'

Arnold wrote to General Washington, declaring the innocence of Andre; that he came on shore under his protection, and was not answerable for any wrong of Arnold's, and soliciting also protection and kindness for his wife, who, he remarked 'was as good and innocent as an angel and incapable of doing wrong.'

Washington took active measures to guard against the treason. Not knowing how far the poison had spread, or what all those about him had been affected by it, he was compelled to a course, which while it did not distrust any *one in* particular of his brave compatriots in arms, extended over all the tireless vigilence of an eye sleepless in its country's service. Andre was sent under a strong guard to Head Quarters at Beverly, where he arrived in custody of Major Tallmadge, on the morning of the 26th. Washington made many inquiries of Major Tallmadge but declined to have the prisoner brought into his presence, and never did see him while in the hands of the American. Andre was next taken to West Point where he remained until the morning of the 3d when he was removed down the river in a barge, to Stony Point, and thence, under an escort of cavalry, to 'Tappan.' No doubt has existed whether Andre was tried at West Point; but it is on record, on the authority of Col. Tallmadge, who personally attended Andre, from the moment of his arrest to that of execution, that he was carried to West Point, but not imprisoned there.

In passing down the river, he conversed freely with Major Tallmadge, pointed to a piece of table land on the western shore where he was to have landed, and pointing to old Fort Putnam, which still stood in lofty grandeur, almost undecayed by time, the constant resort of the patriot, he detailed the projected coup of the British up the mountain to the attack; and I learn that so well laid preparations been conducted, that the scaling ladders with which the walls were to be passed, were found afterwards, concealed, ready for service, and some of which were preserved until within a few years, by an aged patriot, as relics of a remote period; and even now may be seen in the drill house at West Point, a portion of the huge chain that was stretched across the Hudson, just below West Point, to obstruct the British shipping, and several links of which Arnold had caused to be cut, that the enemy could break it with greater facility.

[Concluded next week.]